United Nations A/67/810

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 March 2013
English
Original: French

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 75 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 15 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Monaco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw attention to the conclusions of the workshop held in Monaco from 11 to 13 November 2012 on the topic "Bridging the gap between ocean acidification impacts and economic valuation" organized by the Monaco Scientific Centre and the Marine Environment Laboratories of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see annex).

I would be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly under agenda item 75 (a): "Oceans and the law of the sea".

(*Signed*) Isabelle **Picco**

13-27147 (E) 010413 030413

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 15 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Monaco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Economics of ocean acidification

Impacts on fisheries and aquaculture

Ocean acidification has only recently been recognized as a threat for the environment with potentially severe social and economic consequences. The following statements are the major conclusions and recommendations from the second international workshop on "Bridging the gap between ocean acidification impacts and economic valuation". The objective of the workshop was to assess ocean acidification impacts on fisheries and aquaculture resources in different regions of the world. The regions were artificial aggregations of the fishing areas defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Each region spanned multiple political, economic and ecological units.

General conclusions

- Ocean acidification is a global issue directly caused by increased anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere. It is happening now and carbon dioxide absorbed by the oceans will continue to rise long after those emissions are reduced.
- Some ocean areas, such as upwelling waters (deep water drawn upwards as wind pushes surface water offshore), polar and subpolar regions and some coastal and estuarine waters, are natural "hot spots" of special concern for ocean acidification.
- Coastal waters are also subject to warming, low oxygen, high nutrients and pollution in addition to ocean acidification, exposing aquatic species and communities to multiple stressors.
- World capture fisheries and aquaculture generated about $218 billion in 2010. This provides an estimated 4.3 billion people with at least 15 per cent of their animal protein. Over the last 30 years, world food production by aquaculture has expanded twelvefold, to account for nearly half of human seafood consumption. Dependence on marine protein is expected to continue to rise with increased human population (FAO statistics).
- Major fisheries and aquaculture often occur in areas sensitive to ocean acidification. This puts economies and livelihoods at risk, and requires consideration and action by policymakers.
- Research on valuable seafood species is limited. Studies indicate that some shellfish used in aquaculture may be vulnerable to ocean acidification. Much uncertainty remains concerning finfish.

Recommendations

- Mitigate the effects of ocean acidification by reducing emissions of atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- Establish ad hoc coastal monitoring networks for standardized measurement of ocean acidification.
- Support research on high-value finfish, shrimp and other shellfish in high carbon dioxide conditions to enable socioeconomic assessment of impacts on food security.
- Implement best practices and adaptive management of fisheries and aquaculture to increase ecological resilience of marine ecosystems.
- Increase the adaptive capacity of fishing communities through education about ocean acidification and by training and support to diversify livelihoods where needed.
- Improve multi-stakeholder exchange of information and communication among parties (coastal communities, businesses, researchers, resource managers, international organizations and policymakers).

South Pacific and Southern Ocean

- This region consists of three main subregional fisheries: coastal South American pelagic fisheries, including the world's largest (Peruvian anchoveta); Antarctic krill, which has major development potential (biomass estimated at 500 million tons); and several demersal and pelagic species of the South-West Pacific, including blue grenadier, mackerel and squid.
- The highly productive Southern Ocean and the large upwelling zone off the coast of Peru and Chile have a naturally high carbon dioxide system which experiences periodic incursions of low pH water and may be particularly vulnerable to ocean acidification.
- Potentially deleterious effects from ocean acidification may impact key trophic links, such as shelled pteropods, which have already shown sensitivity to current carbon dioxide levels in the Southern Ocean.
- Sensitivity of molluscs to high carbon dioxide has been shown with effects of reduced growth, calcification and hatching and larvae recruitment success. Some aquaculture species or strains may be susceptible; however, others may have potential to acclimate or adapt.
- Aquaculture is prevalent in both the South-West and South-East Pacific. Key species are Atlantic and Coho salmon, rainbow trout, New Zealand and Chilean mussels, cupped oysters, calico scallops and *Gracilaria* seaweed. Ocean acidification could constrain future harvest of some species.
- Fisheries and aquaculture sectors are composed of a few large industrial fisheries, consolidated aquaculture and aqua-feeds industry, and a large number of small-scale fishers in Latin America.
- The limited number of key actors facilitates the possibility of dialogue and action to develop engagement strategies to target key fisheries, strengthen regional governance, foster collaboration among regional fisheries management

organizations, integrate actions with United Nations agendas, undertake selective breeding for increased resilience and explore risk analysis with the insurance industry.

North Atlantic and Arctic Ocean

- The North Atlantic has the highest proportion of the anthropogenic carbon distributed throughout the whole water column and the Arctic may experience corrosive surface waters in the near future.
- Ocean acidification may have pronounced interactive effects with strong background warming and expanding hypoxia.
- While ocean warming may increase general productivity in the North Atlantic, which may lead to an increase in fish catch, ocean acidification could constrain this increase in catch potential.
- Bivalves are likely to be impacted by ocean acidification, whereas effects on adult fishes may be small and indirect. The long-term resilience of cold water coral reefs as a nursery habitat for fishes is unknown.
- Fisheries and aquaculture in North America and coastal European countries are of major regional political, social and cultural importance and are a large fraction of the economies of Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.
- North America and Europe are substantial import markets for seafood and thus are dependent on ocean acidification impacts in other areas of the world.
- Ocean change due to warming and acidification has implications for production and trade patterns of natural wild (and invasive) fish stocks and aquaculture. Issues of industry adaptation, relocation and employment can be anticipated.

Central and South Atlantic

- This region includes subregions with special features, such as the eastern Atlantic high-productivity coastal upwelling areas (Guinea and Benguela currents) and the Caribbean Sea.
- Large upwelling areas are associated with high carbon dioxide waters. These conditions may become more extreme in the future as the ocean takes up more atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- Large rivers drain into this region, which are able to strongly alter the seawater pH near the shore beyond what may occur due to atmospheric carbon dioxide. The complex biogeochemical controls on seawater carbon dioxide chemistry make it difficult to detect trends of ocean acidification in coastal areas.
- Small-scale fisheries of small pelagics (for example, sardines, anchovies and herring) and some large-scale fisheries for demersal (hake), large pelagic (tuna) and small pelagic fish are found in all subregions of the Central and South Atlantic.
- The western Atlantic has major shellfish aquaculture activities, large-scale in the United States and artisanal in Brazil, which may be sensitive to ocean acidification.

- The sensitivity of open ocean finfish fisheries to ocean acidification via physiological or food-web effects is not yet known, but is of concern for coastal western and southern Africa.
- The Caribbean has important but degraded coral reef areas, which can be negatively impacted by ocean acidification. Alteration of the reefs will change the fish populations and regional productivity.
- Impacts that decrease harvests by small-scale fisheries have the potential to reduce food security and worsen food distribution inequalities that already exist in the region.

Mediterranean and Black Sea

- The coast is subject to strong human pressures with an estimated population of 132 million and intensive farming and industrial activities.
- Capture fisheries total 1.4 million tons landed each year, primarily small pelagic fish; marine and brackish aquaculture produces 180,000 tons of shellfish and more than 1 million tons of fish annually.
- In the Mediterranean Sea, fisheries and aquaculture provide 380,000 direct and 210,000 indirect jobs.
- Synergistic effects of warming and ocean acidification may increase the negative impacts on shellfish, especially early life stages, and other calcifiers such as red corals in this region. For aquaculture, recruitment and seed production are likely to be the main bottleneck for shellfish farming in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Impacts of ocean acidification on fish are not well studied, but may occur through changes in essential fish habitats or on other parts of the food web.
- Northern Mediterranean countries have more diversified fisheries-related economic activity, with higher production, consumption and export than southern Mediterranean countries, where production is largely intended for local consumption and export to the north.
- The socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification will reflect the differences in economy and livelihood dependence on fish characterizing Mediterranean and Black Sea countries.

North and Central Pacific

- In many countries of this region, finfish and shellfish make significant contributions to government revenue, food security and employment. For example, the "coral triangle" is one of the world's richest marine ecosystems, containing 75 per cent of reef-building species, and helps support over 120 million people with food, shore protection and income.
- Ocean acidification is already observable in this region; an open-ocean time-series station near Hawaii shows a decline in pH during the past 20 years.
- Upwelling regions along the west coast of the United States of America are particularly sensitive to increasing levels of carbon dioxide. Pacific deep waters

are becoming cumulatively corrosive. Washington state oyster aquaculture is the first example of ocean acidification affecting businesses.

- Carpet shell clams, cupped oysters, scallops, shrimp, sea cucumbers, coral reef fish and aquatic plants are all important marine harvest species in the region. Major capture fisheries include small (sardines, anchovy, mackerel and scads) and large (tuna) pelagic fish.

- The majority of laboratory studies indicate a negative impact of ocean acidification on bivalves; therefore, highly valuable aquaculture food enterprises producing clams and oysters in East and South Asia and scallops in China and Japan may be particularly sensitive.

- Despite the high economic value of pearl oysters in the tropical region, there is little work to date on the effects of ocean acidification on the production, quality and value of pearls from the black-lipped oyster. Data from a related species of pearl oyster suggest that shells are weakened by lower pH.

Indian Ocean and Red Sea

- More information is needed on carbon chemistry and fisheries in the Indian Ocean. Much of the wild fisheries catch is unreported or unidentified.

- Monsoon-induced upwelling along East Africa, the Arabian Sea and the Andaman Sea make these coastal waters seasonally high in primary productivity. This supports productive fisheries, but the upwelled high carbon dioxide water also make these areas particularly sensitive to ocean acidification.

- The commercial fish catch of the Indian Ocean region consists of tuna, sardines, mackerel, jacks, scads, pomfrets, kawakawa, octopus and squid. Primary shellfish harvests include clams, scallops, abalone, oysters and pearl oyster farms. Tropical coral reefs are found throughout the region. Ocean acidification impacts are likely to have negative effects on coral reefs, which may lead to altered reef fish habitat.

- The Indian Ocean region consists of mainland eastern and southern Africa, the Indian Ocean Island States, South Asia, and western and southern Australia. An estimated 800 million people live within 100 km of the coasts surrounding the Indian Ocean. Many members of coastal communities are undernourished, impoverished and highly dependent upon fishing for sustenance. Changes to harvest could therefore be a threat to food security.

- Most of the seafood harvests are small-scale artisanal fisheries. Negative effects of ocean acidification are anticipated for mollusc fisheries and mariculture. Aquaculture in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia is increasing with large future potential. Shifts towards new production methods and cultured species may provide benefit to household livelihoods and small and medium enterprise development.

How does ocean acidification affect fisheries?

The oceans moderate the rate and severity of climate change by absorbing large amounts of carbon dioxide generated primarily from man-made activities. The uptake triggers large-scale changes in seawater chemistry, referred to as ocean

acidification due to the increase in seawater acidity (decrease of pH). In turn, these chemical changes alter physical and biological processes. Ocean acidification negatively affects many organisms that produce a calcium carbonate shell or skeleton, such as shellfish and corals. Other effects of high carbon dioxide include changes in growth rate, reproductive success or animal behaviour. The magnitude of the effect depends on the capacities of species to acclimate or adapt. Some organisms may be influenced by ocean acidification effects on components of the marine food web. For example, sea snails (shelled pteropods), which are food for salmon in the North Pacific, are threatened by acidification of high latitude waters. Effects are expected to be exacerbated when combined with other stressors, such as increased temperature, depleted oxygen and pollution. Ocean change may have major consequences for some keystone species, which may potentially lead to extinctions.

General information about ocean acidification and fisheries

- Knowledge of effects of ocean acidification on fish is currently inadequate.
- Effects of lowered pH on fish eggs and larval development have not been sufficiently studied.
- Coastal upwelling of deep ocean water to the surface can produce localized acidification.
- Impacts of ocean acidification on fisheries may include altered food webs.
- Small-scale artisanal fisheries employ 90 per cent of the world capture fishers and are important to food security and poverty alleviation (FAO).
- Nutrition from fish and seafood provides essential fatty acids, minerals and vitamins and is a primary source of protein for 1 billion people (FAO).
- Fisheries and aquaculture production, distribution and marketing employs 660 million to 800 million people, representing 10-12 per cent of the world population (FAO).

Filling the gaps in knowledge

Oceanographic and biological effects

- Effective monitoring of ocean acidification can establish clear cause and effect between changes in fisheries harvests and ocean acidification and provide early warning to fish farmers and fisheries managers.
- Ecosystem models need to be developed to project future acidification conditions in vulnerable and sensitive productive ecosystems.
- Reducing uncertainty by researching the effects of ocean acidification on seafood is necessary in order to evaluate the direct economic impacts on society. Priority areas of research include finfish, high-value crustaceans (shrimp, crab, lobster) and early life stages of seafood species.
- More research is needed on the combined effects of environmental factors on target organisms in order to gain a better understanding of the conditions that challenge natural communities.

- Little is known on how ocean acidification effects will alter marine food webs. Also, little is known about how ocean acidification will impact species in high-value coastal habitats, such as seagrass, mangroves and coral reefs.

Economic valuation and social impact

- Because the biological impacts are still poorly understood, assessing the impact on jobs and the economy is challenging. Case studies are to be undertaken on the economic and social impact of ocean acidification on fisheries for the species most vulnerable to ocean acidification, including cultured species and species important for marine leisure activities.
- Communities need to have a clear understanding of how ocean acidification may alter local economies and the possible scale of potential economic impacts based on assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity.
- Comprehensive risk assessments should be designed and implemented to prioritize adaptive responses.

Ocean acidification case study in aquaculture

In 2008, oyster hatcheries on the north-west coast of the United States were near collapse and a $270 million industry employing over 3,200 people was under threat. Newborn oysters were dying off, with production levels reduced by 80 per cent and the cause of the losses was unknown. Research eliminated the bacterial pathogen Vibrio as the culprit. Instead, the oyster deaths were strongly linked to water quality, namely, ocean acidification. The hatcheries are open circulation systems supplied from the coastal ocean and the production failure was correlated to deep-ocean, corrosive waters brought to the surface. Working together, oyster businesses and scientists established actions to take. Production levels were restored to 70 per cent of normal by 2010. In response to the crisis, the state of Washington has budgeted $3.3 million to regional efforts concerning ocean acidification in coordination with national agencies. Hatchery managers now monitor coastal waters to identify approaching upwelled water and take steps to protect their operations.

Participants and contributors

This brochure is the result of a joint effort by natural and social scientists from 19 countries, who met for two and a half days at the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco in November 2012.

Denis Allemand, CSM-Monaco; Edward Allison, UEA-UK; Andreas Andersson, SIO/UCSD-USA; Alexander Arkhipkin, FIG-Falklands; Bernard Avril, IMBER-Norway; Manuel Barange, PML-United Kingdom; John Baxter, SNH-UK; Johann Bell, SPC-New Caledonia; Richard Bellerby, NIVA-Norway; Gilles Boeuf, MNHN-France; Luke Brander, HKUST-Hong Kong; Tony Charles, St. Mary's U.-Canada; William Cheung, UBC-Canada; Mine Cinar, Loyola U. Chicago-USA; Joshua Cinner, JCU-Australia; Sarah Cooley, WHOI-USA; Ned Cyr, NOAA-USA; Cassandra DeYoung, FAO-Italy; Sam Dupont, U. Gothenburg-Sweden; Pierre Failler, CEMARE-United Kingdom; Laure Fournier, Total Foundation-France; Jean-Pierre Gattuso, CNRS-France; Frederic Gazeau, CNRS-France; Leigh Gurney, EC/JRC-Italy; Jason Hall-Spencer, Plymouth U.-United Kingdom; Lina Hansson, IAEA-Monaco; Gunnar Haraldsson, OECD-France; Nathalie Hilmi, CSM/IAEA-

Monaco; Courtney Hough, FEAP-Belgium; Christopher Kavanagh, IAEA-Monaco; Kieran Kelleher, Ireland; Thomas Lacoue-Labarthe, IAEA-Monaco; Dan Laffoley, IUCN-United Kingdom; Vicky Lam, UBC-Canada; Jean-Pierre Lozato-Giotart, Monaco; Fabio Massa, GFCM/FAO-Italy; Paula Moschella, CIESM; Paulo A.L.D. Nunes, CIESM; Laura Parker, UWS-Australia; Nicolas Pascal, CRIOBE-USR 3278 CNRS EPHE-Moorea; Gretta Pecl, UTAS-Australia; Hans O. Pörtner, AWI-Germany; Katrin Rehdanz, ifw/U. Kiel-Germany; Stephanie Reynaud, CSM-Monaco; Alain Safa, IDRAC-France; Melita Samoilys, CORDIO-Kenya; Didier Sauzade, Plan Bleu-France; Juan Carlos Seijo, U. Marista de Merida-Mexico; Francois Simard, IUCN-Switzerland; Rashid Sumaila, UBC-Canada; Aurelie Thomassin, MEDE-France; Carol Turley, PML-UK; Michel Warnau, IAEA-Monaco; Wendy Watson-Wright, IOC/UNESCO-France; Patrizia Ziveri, UAB-Spain

Citation: Hilmi N, Allemand D, Betti M, Gattuso J-P, Kavanagh C, Lacoue-Labarthe T, Moschella P, Reynaud S, Warnau M (2013), Second International Workshop on the Economics of ocean acidification: bridging the gap between ocean acidification impacts and economic valuation, "Ocean acidification impacts on fisheries and aquaculture". Oceanographic Museum of Monaco, 11-13 November 2012.

Workshop websites:
http://www.iaea.org/monaco/EconomicsOceanAcidification
http://www.centrescientifique.mc/csmfr/informations/2012_11_OA.php

Acknowledgement: The workshop organizers extend their sincere thanks to all contributors to the production of this brochure, with special acknowledgement to Gretta Pecl, David Tarbath, Bruce Miller, Courtney Hough, Melita Samoilys and George Waweru Maina for photographs and to Elsa Gärtner for the map.

United Nations A/67/811–S/2013/185

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2013
English
Original: Spanish

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 42
The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 22 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to provide you with an update on the efforts undertaken by the Presidents of the Republics of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua in relation to the Gulf of Fonseca as a zone of peace, sustainable development and security.

As you know, in the first tripartite declaration, the Managua Declaration, signed on 4 October 2007, the Presidents of the above-mentioned countries committed to jointly develop the Gulf of Fonseca (see A/62/486).

This was followed by two presidential summits on the same topic in 2012, the first held in San Salvador on 30 March (see annex) and the second in Managua on 4 December (see A/67/616), which made manifest our Presidents' political will to find ways to enhance trinational coordination in respect of the Gulf of Fonseca.

In the most recent joint presidential declaration, signed in the city of Managua on 4 December 2012, the Presidents reaffirmed their commitment to continue working together and assured the international community that all the issues relating to the Gulf of Fonseca would be addressed by the trinational commission they had established.

In addition, we wish to inform you that the next presidential summit, in which the discussion of issues concerning the Gulf of Fonseca will continue, will be held during the first week of April 2013.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42: "The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development", and as an official document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) María **Rubiales de Chamorro**
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua

13-28013 (E) 080413 080413

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 22 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint communiqué of the trilateral meeting to renew efforts to implement the Managua Declaration: The Gulf of Fonseca, a zone of peace, sustainable development and security

We, the Presidents of the Republics of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, meeting in the city of San Salvador, Republic of El Salvador, reiterate the strong commitment of our respective Governments to Central American integration, within the framework of the Central American Integration System, and to decisive actions to eradicate poverty, with the goal of further strengthening dialogue, cooperation and joint efforts undertaken by the three countries participating in the Managua Declaration: The Gulf of Fonseca, a zone of peace, sustainable development and security, signed in the city of Managua on 4 October 2007,

Aware of the importance of the Gulf of Fonseca, which is home to more than three million residents of the three coastal States,

Recalling that there is great potential in the Gulf area for the preservation of the ecosystem, the development of tourism that is competitive on an international scale, scientific research and the rational and sustainable exploitation of its living resources,

Taking into account the spirit of the Managua Declaration, which declares the Gulf of Fonseca a zone of peace, sustainable development and security, and reaffirming our commitment to give priority to dialogue and negotiation in the face of any conflict and to never resort to a military solution,

Agree:

1. That, in line with the Managua Declaration, the advancement of issues relating to the Gulf of Fonseca must continue, and therefore, the Presidential Commissions created to implement the agreements set out in the Declaration must be revitalized;

2. Based on the Agreement on the Union, Republic of El Salvador, of 2 April 2008, to ratify the contents of the Managua Declaration, recognizing it as the fundamental and basic legal framework that should be adhered to by the Trinational Working Group, a body made up of the Presidential Commissions of the three States, which are instructed to continue working in the same spirit of harmony they have sustained, in particular when finalizing the proposals of the established round tables;

3. That each shall designate, within the next 15 days, a personal delegate who will be responsible for managing trilateral, and in some cases, bilateral, relations, with the goal of developing basic guidelines and agreements, ad referendum, on the issues covered in the Managua Declaration of 4 October 2007 and in this joint communiqué of 30 March 2012, issued in this city, concerning the Gulf of Fonseca;

4. To request a report on and an evaluation of the Presidential Commissions, which were established in line with the Managua Declaration:

The Gulf of Fonseca, a zone of peace, sustainable development and security, in order to implement a sustainable development plan to benefit the coastal communities of the three countries on the Gulf of Fonseca;

5. To direct the national Presidential Commissions to follow up on completed tasks, with a view to supporting sustainable development in the Gulf of Fonseca and the fair and mutually supportive use of natural resources and fostering multi-destination tourism in the area, traditional fishing, aquaculture, and capacity-building and support for local governments in order to benefit communities;

6. To carry out joint programmes and projects aimed at mitigating, inter alia, the vulnerability of ecosystems and fish resources and the pillaging of the environment;

7. To continue implementing the memorandum of understanding entitled "Operating procedures between the naval forces of the Republics of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua", signed in March 2002 in Corinto, Nicaragua;

8. To urge and direct the leaders of the naval forces, based on the above-mentioned memorandum of understanding, to seek greater levels of operational coordination in the Gulf of Fonseca and to submit regular reports on its implementation;

9. To direct the round table on defence and security to revise, update and finalize the memorandum of understanding;

10. To mandate the round table on economic and social development to use national and international experiences as a basis to explore economic development options in the Gulf of Fonseca;

11. To mandate the round table on development of infrastructure and ports to carry out tasks aimed at implementing the ferry project in the Gulf of Fonseca;

12. To mandate the various round tables to conduct research and submit a report on options for addressing questions of navigation, traffic, commerce, fishing, protection of the marine environment, preservation of natural resources and organizational matters in respect of the Gulf at the next trilateral meeting;

13. The Presidents of the Republics of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua welcome the agreements and commitments reached and hope that they will facilitate the preservation of the Gulf of Fonseca as a zone of peace, sustainable development and security.

San Salvador, 30 March 2012.

(*Signed*) Mauricio **Funes**
President of the Republic of El Salvador

(*Signed*) Porfirio **Lobo Sosa**
President of the Republic of Honduras

(*Signed*) Daniel **Ortega Saavedra**
President of the Republic of Nicaragua

United Nations A/67/812–S/2013/188

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 March 2013
English
Original: Spanish

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 42
The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 25 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write you in accordance with our policy of providing information on events relating to the Gulf of Fonseca as a zone of peace, sustainable development and security.

As you know, in a letter dated 22 March 2013, we informed you that the discussion of issues concerning the Gulf of Fonseca will continue during the next presidential summit, to be held during the first week of April 2013.

In that regard, I have attached a copy of the joint communiqué issued by the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Honduras on 22 March 2013 on this matter (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42: "The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development", and as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Maria **Rubiales de Chamorro**
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua

13-27304 (E) 280313 280313

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 25 March 2013 addressed to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

Joint Communiqué

Washington, D.C., 22 March 2013

Mr. Arturo Corrales Álvarez and Mr. Hugo Roger Martínez Bonilla, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the sister Republics of Honduras and El Salvador, held a bilateral meeting this morning at the headquarters of the Organization of American States (OAS) in the city of Washington, D.C. during the forty-fourth Extraordinary General Assembly of OAS.

At the meeting, the Ministers discussed various bilateral and regional issues, in particular the situation in the Gulf of Fonseca, and agreed that the dialogue would continue at the presidential level and within the framework of the meeting of foreign ministers held on 2 March 2013, at which several issues had been addressed and an agenda had been proposed for implementation.

In that regard, they agreed to organize another meeting, to be held during the first week of April 2013, at a date to be agreed jointly by the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

United Nations A/67/813

General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 March 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 153
Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Pursuant to financial regulation 5.14 (e) of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the present report provides details on the proposed donation of the assets of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) to the Government of Timor-Leste. The inventory value of the Mission's assets proposed for donation amounts to $4,546,389, representing 10.4 per cent of the total UNMIT assets inventory value of $43,711,635.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly, as set out in section III, is to approve the donation of UNMIT assets to the Government of Timor-Leste.

13-27242 (E) 090413

Please recycle

I. Introduction

1. The mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1704 (2006). The most recent extension of the mandate, until 31 December 2012, was authorized by the Council in its resolution 2037 (2012). On 1 January 2013, the Mission commenced its administrative liquidation, including the process of the disposition of its assets.

2. In accordance with financial regulation 5.14 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Mission's assets disposal plan provides for the progressive transfer of assets, where feasible and economical, to other peacekeeping operations of the United Nations, to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for temporary storage or to other United Nations activities funded from assessed contributions, as well as for their disposition through sale to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes or commercial disposal, if circumstances so permit. Information on the actual disposition of all assets of the Mission, including those proposed for donation to the Government of Timor-Leste, will be provided in the context of the final disposition of assets report of UNMIT to be submitted for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

3. Financial regulation 5.14 (e) of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations stipulates that:

> Any assets which have been installed in a country and which, if dismantled, would set back the rehabilitation of that country shall be provided to the duly recognized Government of that country in return for compensation in a form to be agreed by the Organization and the Government. This refers in particular to airfield installations and equipment, buildings, bridges and mine-clearing equipment. Where such assets cannot be disposed of in this manner or otherwise, they will be contributed free of charge to the Government of the country concerned. Such contributions require the prior approval of the General Assembly.

4. The selection of assets proposed for donation has been guided by the provisions of regulation 5.14 and is based on a determination that the assets are not required, nor are they suitable for transfer to other missions or for temporary storage at the United Nations Logistics Base. Furthermore, the cost of dismantling, refurbishing, packing and shipping these assets would render their transfer largely uneconomical.

II. Donation of assets to the Government of Timor-Leste

5. In the context of its administrative liquidation, UNMIT has identified for donation to the Government of Timor-Leste, on a free-of-charge basis, assets with an inventory value as at 14 February 2013 of $4,546,389 (corresponding residual value of $1,720,344), representing 10.4 per cent of the total inventory value of the Mission's assets amounting to $43,711,635. The assets are proposed to be donated on 30 June 2013 at the end of the liquidation period.

6. The donation of those assets, comprising primarily communication and data-processing equipment (computers, monitors and printers), prefabricated buildings

and other engineering equipment, would enhance the operational capabilities of the Government of Timor-Leste.

7. A summary of assets proposed for donation to the Government of Timor-Leste is shown in the table.

Summary of assets proposed for donation to the Government of Timor-Leste

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Asset group	*Inventory value*	*Residual value*
Communication equipment	1 220.9	501.7
Data-processing equipment	1 408.1	480.7
Prefabricated buildings	839.7	338.4
Other engineering equipment	842.1	326.6
Medical equipment and supplies	143.1	46.2
Transportation equipment	81.4	23.9
Other supplies	11.1	2.8
Total	**4 546.4**	**1 720.3**

8. The final details of assets to be transferred to the Government of Timor-Leste will be included in the final disposition of assets report of UNMIT.

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

9. **The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session in connection with the financing of UNMIT is to approve the donation of assets with an inventory value of $4,546,389 and a corresponding residual value of $1,720,344 to the Government of Timor-Leste on a free-of-charge basis.**

(*querellante adhesivo*). The Commission also has the power to file criminal and/or administrative complaints with relevant authorities against civil servants who contribute to impunity by interfering with the administration of justice. The procedural and substantive activities derived from the initiatives of the Commission remain primarily the responsibility of the State of Guatemala.

The Commission's mandate was renewed through exchanges of letters between the Government of Guatemala and the Secretariat in 2009 and 2011, thereby extending the operation of the Commission for two-year periods. On 30 November 2012, the President of Guatemala, Otto Fernando Pérez Molina, wrote to me proposing that the Commission's mandate, which was set to expire on 3 September 2013, be extended for an additional two years, until 3 September 2015. In a letter dated 15 January 2013, I responded positively to the President's proposal. The President's letter and my response constitute an agreement on the mandate's extension during what is expected to be the Commission's final period of operation.

The Commission enjoys the broad support of its Guatemalan institutional counterparts. On 6 September 2012, the Secretariat hosted an information meeting with countries supporting the work of the Commission. The meeting was organized to allow the Commission to explain its workplan, which had been developed in close cooperation with its institutional counterparts in Guatemala. The Guatemalan delegation to the meeting, which was led by the country's Vice-President, Ingrid Roxana Baldetti Elías, was represented at the senior level of the three branches of the Government. The delegation included the President of Congress, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Minister of the Interior, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Attorney General.

The authorities underscored their commitment to strengthening the rule of law in Guatemala in collaboration with the Commission. The Vice-President verbally conveyed her Government's call for the extension of the Commission's mandate and requested continued international support for its work.

The Minister of the Interior, the Attorney General, the President of the Supreme Court and the President of Congress, key institutional partners in the fight against impunity, emphasized their close collaboration with the Commission. The Attorney General, in particular, underscored that the Office of the Public Prosecutor had seen major improvements in its work, become more professional and developed better investigation techniques. Specific signs of progress included the establishment of security and financial analysis units, as well as a functioning witness protection programme developed, in large measure, with the assistance of the Commission.

In recent years, the Commission has developed a productive working relationship with the Office of the Public Prosecutor, a key national counterpart. The appointment of the current Attorney General in December 2010 contributed to reinforcing a collaborative approach that has begun to bear fruit. Under its present leadership, the Office of the Public Prosecutor has demonstrated practical results in the investigation and criminal prosecution of grave crimes in relation to both cases of drug trafficking, electoral violence and organized crime and major human rights violations.

The Commission has been working productively with the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala, which has embarked on the important task of creating a new

Investigative Police General Directorate, which will play a central role in supporting the investigation of crimes. The Commission has been requested to assist the Ministry with the development of the Directorate, which is expected to constitute an important task for the Commission during the extended mandate.

With regard to the judiciary, the Commission has engaged in a dialogue with the Supreme Court of Justice with a view to assisting with the improvement of judicial performance and has sought to identify practices that have impeded the advancement of justice. On 28 November 2012, it published a thematic report on the judiciary detailing alleged irregularities in judicial proceedings.

In accordance with its strategic plan for 2011-2013, the Commission is currently giving priority to ongoing investigations and prosecutions and to institutional strengthening activities with a view to enhancing national capacities. The Commission's institutional strengthening activities focus on:

(a) Support for specialized prosecutors;

(b) Creation of an international relations office in the Office of the Public Prosecutor;

(c) Strengthening of the national Office for the Protection of Victims and Witnesses;

(d) Strengthening of the Analysis Unit of the Office of the Public Prosecutor;

(e) Creation of a special police unit to handle criminal investigations;

(f) Strengthening of the Special Methods of Investigation Unit, comprising staff from the National Civilian Police and the Office of the Public Prosecutor;

(g) Creation of a police information platform.

During the period ahead, the Commission intends to redouble its efforts to promote institutional and legal reforms so as to strengthen the ability of Guatemalan institutions to fight against crime and impunity and to ensure that the progress made in the work of the Office of the Public Prosecutor lasts. The Commission is currently in the process of preparing a strategic workplan for the 2014-2015 period in collaboration with Guatemalan institutional counterparts.

The Commission is currently staffed by 162 national and international staff representing 21 nationalities, including Guatemala. Not counting staff in security functions, 60 per cent of the staff of the Commission are men and 40 per cent are women. The Commission is headed by Francisco Javier Dall'Anese Ruíz (Costa Rica) and is composed of five units: the Office of the Commissioner, the Investigation and Litigation Unit, the Information and Analysis Unit, the Administration Unit and the Safety and Security Unit. It has an annual budget of $16 million for 2013.

From its establishment to 2012, the Commission received 2,361 requests to investigate, of which 289 were active investigations. In 21 of those investigations, the Commission became a complementary prosecutor, which, under Guatemalan law, permits it to participate in judicial proceedings as an independent prosecutor alongside the Office of the Public Prosecutor. In 2012, verdicts were issued in 17 emblematic cases in which the Commission was involved.

Analyses of national legislation on criminal and security matters undertaken by the Commission have allowed the identification of norms that hinder the functioning of the justice system. As a result, in 2008 the Commission presented a first package of reforms containing six proposals to modify and reform laws. In 2009, it presented a second package containing nine proposals. Of the 15 individual proposals for legislative reform put forward by the Commission, only 4 have been adopted.

The Secretariat backs the important efforts of the Commission to strengthen the rule of law in Guatemala. At United Nations Headquarters, as well as in the field, there is strong collaboration with the Commission. The United Nations is also supporting efforts to guarantee human rights and strengthen the security and justice systems in Guatemala through a $10 million contribution from the Peacebuilding Fund. National institutions, United Nations agencies and programmes, the Commission and civil society organizations have designed projects aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and reinforcing the Guatemalan justice and security sectors. The Commission continues to face challenges in the completion of its mandated tasks. Its investigations have touched upon powerful interests, including within Guatemalan justice institutions. It continues to require strong backing as it seeks to finalize investigations, transfer knowledge and practice to Guatemalan institutions and promote the adoption of a legal framework that enables a more effective fight against impunity.

The Commission has been instrumental in promoting the notion that professional investigations and prosecutions can be effective and deliver justice in Guatemala. I am reassured by the explicit commitment of the State of Guatemala to working closely with the Commission in the fight against impunity. Just as the commitment of national authorities and institutional counterparts is essential if the Commission's objectives are to be met, so too is the ability of the Commission to operate effectively and with adequate resources. The Secretariat is grateful for the financial, in-kind and political support that Member States have provided to the Commission and hopes that the Commission will be able to count on generous international support for the completion of its mandate.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

United Nations A/67/815

General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 March 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 21
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Note verbale dated 27 March 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations has the honour to reiterate the interest of the Government of Ecuador in hosting, in Quito, the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), to be convened in 2016.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21.

13-27583 (E) 030413

Please recycle

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat: staff demographics (A/67/329);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat: gratis personnel, retired staff and consultants and individual contractors (A/67/329/Add.1);

(h) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/545);

(i) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the Medical Service in the United Nations system (A/66/327) and transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/66/327/Add.1);

(j) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on staff-management relations within the United Nations (A/67/136) and transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/67/136/Add.1);

(k) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the management of sick leave in the United Nations system (A/67/337) and transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/67/337/Add.1).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/67/L.29

4. At its 27th meeting, on 28 March, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Human resources management" (A/C.5/67/L.29), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Mexico.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/67/L.29 without a vote (see para. 7).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation (see A/C.5/67/SR.27).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Human resources management

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 97, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 49/222 A and B of 23 December 1994 and 20 July 1995, 51/226 of 3 April 1997, 52/219 of 22 December 1997, 52/252 of 8 September 1998, 53/221 of 7 April 1999, 55/258 of 14 June 2001, 57/305 of 15 April 2003, 58/296 of 18 June 2004, 59/266 of 23 December 2004, 59/287 of 13 April 2005, 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/254 of 8 May 2006, 60/260 of 8 May 2006, 61/244 of 22 December 2006, 61/276, section VIII, of 29 June 2007, 62/238, section XXI, of 22 December 2007, 62/248 of 3 April 2008, 63/250 of 24 December 2008, 63/271 of 7 April 2009, 65/247 of 24 December 2010 and 66/234 of 24 December 2011, its decision 67/552 of 24 December 2012 and its other relevant resolutions and decisions,

Having considered the relevant reports on human resources management submitted to the General Assembly[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Having also considered the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the Medical Service in the United Nations system,[3] on staff-management relations within the United Nations[4] and on the management of sick leave in the United Nations system,[5] as well as the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon,[6]

1. *Reaffirms* that the staff of the United Nations is an invaluable asset of the Organization, and commends its contribution to furthering the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

2. *Pays tribute* to the memory of all staff members who have lost their lives in the service of the Organization;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions contained in the present resolution;

---

[1] A/67/99 and Corr.1, A/67/171 and Corr.1, A/67/324 and Add.1, A/67/329 and Add.1, and A/67/306.

[2] A/67/545.

[3] A/66/327.

[4] A/67/136.

[5] A/67/337.

[6] A/66/327/Add.1, A/67/136/Add.1 and A/67/337/Add.1.

I
Human resources management reform

4. *Emphasizes* the fundamental importance of human resources management reform in the United Nations as a contribution to the enhancement of the efficiency and the effectiveness of the United Nations and of the international civil service, and reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of these reforms;

5. *Reaffirms* its support for the integrity and independence of the international civil service;

6. *Notes* the variety of human resources management reform initiatives that the Organization has undertaken since the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolutions 63/250 and 65/247, and recognizes that the continued implementation of the reform initiatives will better equip the Organization to address a variable and demanding environment, in which integration and harmonization will provide the basis for longer-term efficiencies in productivity and an improved work environment that will, in turn, better enable the Organization to meet its mandates;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that the lessons learned from the implementation of previous reforms are taken into consideration in the formulation of new proposals;

8. *Stresses* that such initiatives must be guided by decisions of the General Assembly;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue a progress report on the implementation of ongoing human resources management reforms, including those approved in its resolutions 63/250 and 65/247 and in the present resolution, at the main part of its sixty-ninth session, with a particular focus on whether these reforms are yielding the expected benefits and other efficiencies and concrete improvements;

10. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring coherence among various ongoing human resources management initiatives in order to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness and to avoid duplication and contradiction;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposals presented for consideration by the General Assembly should be as detailed and comprehensive as possible and should aim to go beyond identifying broad principles, overall direction and key elements;

12. *Recalls* paragraph 67 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to work with the relevant non-Secretariat entities, as appropriate, to amend all administrative service arrangements to ensure that the Secretariat, as the administrating entity, cannot be held financially liable for administrative decisions taken by employing entities;

13. *Reaffirms* that the human resources management scorecard should reflect that the paramount consideration in the employment of staff and in the determination of conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, with due regard to recruiting staff on as wide a geographic basis as possible, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a proposal thereon to the General Assembly, including the performance-related criteria;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all administrative instructions and any other internal instructions on human resources, as well as any information on technology-related applications, are in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

15. *Re-emphasizes* that a credible, fair and fully functioning performance appraisal system is critical to effective human resources management, and requests the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to ensure its rigorous implementation;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take corrective measures with regard to the responsibility of second reporting officers for the quality and timeliness of performance appraisals;

17. *Notes* the efforts taken by the Secretary-General to improve the performance appraisal system in line with section IV, paragraph 42, of its resolution 65/247, and expresses concern about shortcomings identified in the current system of sanctions for underperformance, which may have an adverse effect on productivity and undermine the Secretariat's ability to implement the mandates entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

18. *Also notes* that improvements to the performance appraisal system must be exclusively designed and executed by the Secretary-General in his capacity as chief administrative officer of the Organization, without prejudice to the role of the General Assembly;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure smooth integration between Inspira and Umoja in order to ensure an efficient, responsive and comprehensive system for human resources management in the Organization;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to meet learning and development needs in a cost-effective manner, and encourages him to take further steps in this regard, including providing relevant training, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session in his next overview report;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote e-learning in order to provide equal opportunities for staff to access training, taking into account that e-learning represents a flexible and effective way of delivering some types of learning;

22. *Recalls* that in its resolution 63/250, the General Assembly approved a new contractual framework (comprising temporary, fixed-term and continuing appointments) and that in its resolution 65/247, the Assembly decided on the modalities for granting continuing appointments, including eligibility criteria;

23. *Regrets* the overall slow progress to date in implementing continuing appointments, while noting the progress that has been made in developing the legal framework and promulgating the details of the continuing appointments regime, and welcomes the development of an electronic tool in Inspira to support the administration of continuing appointments;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite the review of the level of the post envelopes and the continued implementation of the continuing appointments regime;

25. *Reiterates its requests* that the Secretary-General report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the continuing appointments regime in the context of his next report on human resources reform;

26. *Reaffirms* the judicial independence of the system of administration of justice, and recalls section II, paragraph 21, of its resolution 63/250 and regulation 4.5 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, and also reaffirms that the renewal or conversion of fixed-term contracts shall strictly follow the provisions set out in section II, paragraph 21, of resolution 63/250 and regulation 4.5 of the Staff Regulations;

27. *Recognizes* that workforce planning should be considered an ongoing process, that the staffing requirements of the Organization are contingent upon mandates and that there is scope for the Secretary-General in forecasting future staffing requirements for major occupational groups, including the number of staff needed and the skill sets required;

28. *Recalls* paragraphs 12 and 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and underlines the need for a comprehensive and robust workforce planning system as a key component of human resources management, including with regard to mobility and career development frameworks, which can contribute to planning for the long-term needs of the Organization;

29. *Emphasizes* that it is the responsibility of managers to ensure the implementation of policies related to staff health and well-being, in particular in field locations, and underlines the importance of integrating this element into the relevant existing accountability frameworks;

30. *Recalls* its resolution 65/247, in which it requested that the Secretary-General report on efforts to enhance the understanding and implementation of the principles of work-life balance and a flexible workforce across the Secretariat;

31. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take positive steps in this regard, including, inter alia, through fostering a greater understanding among managers of the benefits of authorizing, where appropriate, remote work, family-friendly policies and more flexible working arrangements and the more effective working practices that such arrangements can facilitate, with due regard for the need to monitor the impact on staff performance and the importance of ensuring that access by Member States to the Secretariat remains unaffected;

II
Recruitment and staffing

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the ongoing human resources management reforms and business transformation projects, to continue to ensure the equal treatment of candidates with equivalent educational backgrounds during the recruitment process, taking fully into account the fact that Member States have different education systems and that no education system shall be considered the standard to be applied by the Organization;

33. *Welcomes* the provision in the United Nations careers portal of material useful for external candidates applying for vacancies, and requests that the Secretary-General take further actions in this regard with a view to promoting opportunities for external candidates;

34. *Notes with serious concern* that the 120-day target for filling a post has still not been reached, stresses the importance of filling posts in a timely manner,

and in this context requests the Secretary-General to investigate the reasons for delays at each stage of the staff selection and recruitment process and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the outcome of that work, including proposals for appropriate measures to address the issues identified;

35. *Reaffirms* the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, also reaffirms the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacancy announcements specify the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat, unless the functions of the post require a specific working language;

36. *Confirms* that the placement of successful candidates from the young professionals programme should be made at the P-1 or P-2 level, depending on the qualifications of the relevant candidate, the requirements of the related job description and the availability of posts;

37. *Endorses* the arrangement, as set out in paragraph 46 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, whereby staff members who are nationals of a country participating in the national competitive recruitment examination or the young professionals programme may apply for participation in the examination or programme as external candidates if they meet the eligibility criteria (the "G to N" arrangement), and expresses hope that both the young professionals programme and the "G to N" arrangement will improve geographical representation of underrepresented and unrepresented Member States;

38. *Notes* the implementation of the new young professionals programme, and requests the Secretary-General to monitor its progress towards achieving improved geographical representation of underrepresented and unrepresented Member States;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide adequate and effective training for young professionals, taking into account the important role of the young professionals programme in improving the geographical representation of underrepresented and unrepresented Member States and in ensuring the continued rejuvenation of the Secretariat;

40. *Emphasizes* that candidates sitting for the young professionals programme examination should neither be advantaged nor disadvantaged by the geographical location of their examination;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the method and format of the young professionals programme examination, including its cost implications, while ensuring a level playing field for candidates of all parts of the world, in order to ensure that it is conducted in the most efficient, effective and equitable manner possible, and to report thereon, with concrete proposals, to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

42. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake increased efforts to reach out to potential young professionals programme candidates from participating and eligible countries;

43. *Expresses serious concern* that progress towards the goal of 50/50 gender balance in the United Nations system has remained elusive, and reiterates its

requests to the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to attain and monitor the goal of gender parity in the Secretariat;

III
Comprehensive assessment of the system of geographical representation

44. *Reiterates* that the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat does not conflict with the paramount consideration in the employment of staff, namely, the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, as laid down in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

45. *Recalls* section IX, paragraph 17, of its resolution 63/250 and paragraph 63 of its resolution 65/247;

46. *Also recalls* paragraph 54 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, regrets, in this regard, that the Secretary-General has once again failed to present proposals for a comprehensive review of the system of desirable ranges, and requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly, no later than at its sixty-ninth session, proposals with a view to establishing a more effective tool for ensuring equitable geographical distribution in relation to the posts financed through the regular budget;

47. *Further recalls* paragraph 64 of its resolution 65/247, and reiterates its requests to the Secretary-General that he present proposals to effectively increase the representation of developing countries in the Secretariat and report on the progress thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available, through HR Insight, on a quarterly basis, data on the representation of developing countries in the Secretariat, with a view to increasing the scope of the data, as feasible;

49. *Recalls* paragraph 65 of its resolution 65/247 and paragraph 17 of its resolution 66/265 of 21 June 2012, in which it requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop-contributing countries in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support, taking into account their contribution to United Nations peacekeeping, and to report thereon in the context of his proposed budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;

IV
Mobility

50. *Recalls* its resolutions expressing support for staff mobility in the Organization, and takes note of the efforts made by the Secretary-General in submitting his proposed mobility and career development framework to the General Assembly;

51. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Secretary-General to develop a managed mobility policy to ensure that the Organization is more capable of delivering on the diverse and complex mandates entrusted to it by Member States;

52. *Notes* the Secretary-General's intention to introduce a managed mobility policy, beginning with a two-year preparation phase, followed by a period of staged

implementation, starting from 1 January 2015, and acknowledges that this is subject to further decisions and approval by the General Assembly;

53. *Also notes* that the overall objective of the Secretary-General's proposed staff mobility and career development framework is to develop a workforce that is global, dynamic and adaptable in order to deliver effectively on the mandates entrusted to it by Member States and to foster the skills and capacities of staff;

54. *Recalls* paragraph 19 of its resolution 65/247 and Article 101 of the Charter, reaffirms the principle of non-discrimination against external recruitment, and stresses the importance of ensuring opportunities for external candidates to be considered for selection and recruitment in order to avoid potentially limiting the ability of the Organization to select the best candidates on as wide a geographical basis as possible, while not precluding any additional measures deemed necessary for the effective mobility of existing staff, bearing in mind the above-mentioned principle;

55. *Also recalls* paragraphs 19 to 21 of the report of the Secretary-General[7] and paragraph 84 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, notes in this regard that the scope of the mobility policy has yet to be determined, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to refine the scope of the proposed mobility framework on the basis of the current proposals, taking into consideration the career profile of the United Nations;

56. *Decides* that mobility means a change in position that involves one change or a combination of changes in role, function, department or duty station or a move from the Secretariat to, or to the Secretariat from, an agency, fund or programme of the United Nations system;

57. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly for its consideration, no later than at the main part of its sixty-eighth session, a comprehensive report, with the aim of further refining the proposed mobility policy, which should cover, inter alia, the following items:

(a) Accurate and reliable historical data on staff mobility patterns;

(b) A detailed analysis of the impact of the mobility framework on the selection and recruitment system, including external recruitment, as well as options that could mitigate any possible negative effects in this regard;

(c) The expected number and configuration of the job network boards and special constraints panels, their precise roles, the functions and authority of the network staffing officers, the role of staff representatives and the terms of reference, rules of procedure and operating guidelines of the job network boards, taking into account the Secretary-General's role as chief administrative officer of the Organization, and the maintenance and preservation of management's final decision-making authority in respect of placement recommendations and actions thereon, as well as clear mechanisms that ensure the accountability of job network boards and hiring managers, as well as of the Secretary-General, including in matters of equitable geographical distribution for fulfilling the human resources management recruitment parameter set by the Charter and the General Assembly and for the delivery of mandates;

(d) The criteria to be used by the special constraints panel for granting exemptions from reassignment;

[7] A/67/324/Add.1.

(e) An analysis of the mobility framework implications for gender parity, particularly for women from developing countries, including a plan on achieving the gender balance target;

(f) A comprehensive list of the number and type of positions that will be non-rotational;

(g) A comprehensive analysis of the projected administrative and financial implications, including direct and indirect costs, of the mobility policy for all duty stations over the medium term, including training costs, taking into account current and immediate past patterns of mobility, the likely patterns of mobility based on the total number of staff who will be subject to the policy and workforce planning;

(h) A strategy for the maintenance of institutional knowledge retention, as well as an analysis of the possible effects on mandate delivery of increased turnover and potential outflow of staff, taking into account the effects of minimum and maximum post occupancy limits;

(i) Quantifiable key performance indicators and targets for the goals, as stated in the framework, including more equitable burden-sharing and the provision of equitable opportunities for international staff in hardship and headquarters duty stations;

(j) An analysis of the possible impact of the proposed mobility policy on the geographical distribution of staff;

(k) An assessment of the potential burden of mobility policy-related claims in the system of administration of justice of the Organization and proposals for limiting any such burden, bearing in mind obligations and liabilities arising from the existing contractual arrangements;

58. *Takes note* of paragraph 111 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

59. *Requests* the Secretary-General to outline and present to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session an alternative, in addition to the proposed framework, that, inter alia, incorporates revised incentives and approaches that promote geographic mobility, especially in field-oriented job families;

V
Composition of the Secretariat

60. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing effort to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat;

61. *Recalls* paragraph 45 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon, in the context of his overview report, to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

62. *Reiterates* that the Secretary-General has to ensure that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity serve as the paramount consideration in the employment of staff, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

63. *Stresses* that one-dollar-a-year contracts should be granted only under exceptional circumstances and be limited to high-level appointments, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare guidelines regarding the use of these contracts, along the same lines of those established for when-actually-employed appointments, and to report thereon, in the context of his next overview report, to the General Assembly at the main part of its sixty-ninth session;

64. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on a regular basis, of the issuance of one-dollar-a-year contracts and of the establishment of all posts and positions that are at the D-1 level and above, that are funded under extrabudgetary temporary assistance or when-actually-employed contracts and for which the approval of an intergovernmental organ is not required, and to report thereon to the General Assembly in the context of his report on the composition of the Secretariat;

65. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to present the requirement for Government-provided personnel in the relevant budget proposals to the General Assembly, looks forward to the issuance of guidelines for the recruitment of Government-provided personnel, and further requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly;

66. *Recalls* the introduction of the new human resources management scorecard in 2011, and requests the Secretary-General to closely monitor the trends of gender and geographical representation in order to take corrective measures, as required, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

VI
Consultants

67. *Reiterates its concern* over the increase in the use of consultants, especially in the core activities of the Organization, stresses that the use of consultants should be governed by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular section VIII of its resolution 53/221 of 7 April 1999, and that they should be drawn from the widest possible geographical basis, and requests the Secretary-General to make the greatest possible use of in-house capacity and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the measures taken to that effect;

68. *Reiterates* that in areas where consultants are frequently hired or rehired for a period of more than one year, the Secretary-General should submit proposals, where necessary, for the establishment of posts and should report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

69. *Requests* the Secretary-General to identify the substantive areas, functions and activities, if any, for which consultants are hired or rehired for a period of more than one year and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, including on total costs incurred therein;

VII
Staff-management relations

70. *Recognizes* the importance of its continued informal interaction with staff representatives on human resources management issues;

71. *Requests* the Secretary-General to revise the Secretary-General's bulletin on the Staff Management Committee,[8] in line with the existing staff regulations;

VIII
Practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and possible criminal behaviour

72. *Notes with concern* the ongoing backlog of disciplinary cases and that many disciplinary cases have not been concluded within a reasonable time frame, and in this regard urges the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to complete disciplinary cases in a timely manner and eliminate the remaining backlog of cases as soon as possible;

IX
Activities of the Ethics Office

73. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions of the Ethics Office to promoting the highest standards of ethics and integrity among staff members of the Organization;

74. *Notes with satisfaction* the positive trend of participation in the voluntary financial disclosure initiative, particularly at the senior leadership level, and urges the Secretary-General to encourage senior officials who have not yet publicly disclosed a summary of their assets to do so as soon as possible;

75. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the existing policy for protection against retaliation in the Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to expedite the development of modalities in this regard and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

X
Other matters

76. *Expresses* confidence that the Secretary-General will comply with the judgements of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal with regard to the award and severance of employment contracts in the Secretariat;

77. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on improvements made in the process for reporting misconduct, fact-finding and resolving situations resulting from misconduct, including, but not limited to, the following issues:

(a) The relationship between the policy administered by the Ethics Office and the various oversight, adjudicative, disciplinary and dispute resolution mechanisms of the Organization;

(b) Internal mechanisms for reporting misconduct, including through the supervisory chain of command;

(c) Mechanisms external to divisions for reporting misconduct.

---

[8] ST/SGB/2011/6.

United Nations A/67/817

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 April 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 136

Joint Inspection Unit

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Justin **Kisoka** (United Republic of Tanzania)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 23rd and 27th meetings, on 4 and 28 March 2013. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/67/SR.23 and 27).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2012 and programme of work for 2013 (A/67/34) and a note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2012 (A/67/724).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/67/L.24

4. At its 27th meeting, on 28 March, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Joint Inspection Unit" (A/C.5/67/L.24), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Lithuania.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/67/L.24 without a vote (see para. 6).

13-27840 (E) 090413

Please recycle

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions 31/192 of 22 December 1976, 50/233 of 7 June 1996, 54/16 of 29 October 1999, 57/284 A and B of 20 December 2002, 58/286 of 8 April 2004, 59/267 of 23 December 2004, 60/258 of 8 May 2006, 61/238 of 22 December 2006, 61/260 of 4 April 2007, 62/226 of 22 December 2007, 62/246 of 3 April 2008, 63/272 of 7 April 2009, 64/262 of 29 March 2010, 65/270 of 4 April 2011 and 66/259 of 9 April 2012,

Reaffirming the statute of the Unit[1] and the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

Having considered the report of the Unit for 2012 and programme of work for 2013[2] and the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2012,[3]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2012 and programme of work for 2013;[2]

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2012;[3]

3. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Unit to continuously update and improve its medium- and long-term strategy for 2010-2019, taking into account the dynamics and challenges of the environment in which it undertakes its activities;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the launch of the web-based tracking system, and requests the participating organizations to make full use of the new system and provide in-depth analysis on how the recommendations of the Unit are being implemented;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to fully comply with the statutory procedures for consideration of the reports of the Unit and, in particular, to submit their comments, including information on what they intend to do regarding the recommendations of the Unit, to distribute reports in time for their consideration by legislative organs and to provide information on the steps to be taken to implement those recommendations accepted by the legislative organs and the executive heads of participating organizations;

6. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of the participating organizations to fully assist the Unit with the timely provision of all information requested by it;

---

[1] Resolution 31/192, annex.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/67/34).

[3] A/67/724.

7. *Welcomes* the coordination of the Unit with the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and encourages those bodies to continue sharing experiences, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned with other United Nations audit and oversight bodies, as well as with the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, with a view to avoiding overlap or duplication and achieving further synergy, cooperation, effectiveness and efficiency, without prejudice to the respective mandates of the audit and oversight bodies;

8. *Requests* the Unit to consider optimizing the number of projects in its programme of work through prioritization;

9. *Welcomes* the reform efforts made by the Unit to better serve the interests of the participating organizations and Member States, and encourages the Unit to continue its efforts in this regard;

10. *Reiterates* its request to the Unit to continue to focus its reports on important priority items, identifying concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions aimed at providing the General Assembly and other legislative organs of participating organizations with practical and action-oriented recommendations on precisely defined issues;

11. *Notes* the need to enhance the Unit's effectiveness and its system-wide oversight capability;

12. *Recalls* the intention of the Unit to undertake a comprehensive peer review as explained in paragraphs 15 and 27 (d) of annex III to its report for 2008 and programme of work for 2009,[4] and in this respect requests the Unit to include analysis and recommendations in its report to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed sixty-eighth session, concerning, inter alia:

(a) Working methods of the Unit;

(b) Optimal size and composition of the Unit;

(c) Standards and guidelines of the Unit;

(d) Selection of subjects contained in the annual programme of work;

(e) Impact of recommendations made to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and participating organizations;

13. *Notes with satisfaction* that the inspectors and the staff of the Unit had no difficulty, nor did they experience any delay, in obtaining visas for official travel during the period, and in this regard encourages Member States to continue to provide to the Unit all the assistance needed, including by issuing visas in a timely manner, with the aim of supporting the Unit and the implementation of its mandate.

---

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 34* and corrigendum (A/63/34 and Corr.1).

United Nations A/67/818

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 April 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 129 and 140

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Justin **Kisoka** (United Republic of Tanzania)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the items entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" and "Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" and to allocate them to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the items at its 3rd and 27th meetings, on 8 October 2012 and 28 March 2013. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the items are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/67/SR.3 and 27).

3. For its consideration of the items, the Fifth Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (A/67/297 (Part I) and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the activities of the Committee for the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012 (A/67/259 and Corr.1 and 2);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The investigations function in the United Nations system"

13-27862 (E) 090413

Please recycle

(A/67/140) and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/67/140/Add.1).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/67/L.25

4. At its 27th meeting, on 28 March, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on its activities" (A/C.5/67/L.25), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Bahrain.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/67/L.25 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on its activities

The General Assembly,

I
Activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Recalling its resolutions 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, 54/244 of 23 December 1999, 59/272 of 23 December 2004, 60/259 of 8 May 2006, 63/265 of 24 December 2008, 63/287 of 30 June 2009, 64/232 of 22 December 2009, 64/263 of 29 March 2010, 65/250 of 24 December 2010 and 66/236 of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on its activities for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012,[1] as well as the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The investigations function in the United Nations system"[2] and the related note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon,[3]

1. *Reaffirms* its primary role in considering and taking action on reports submitted to it;

2. *Also reaffirms* its oversight role and the role of the Fifth Committee in administrative and budgetary matters;

3. *Further reaffirms* the independence and the separate and distinct roles of the internal and external oversight mechanisms;

4. *Recalls* that the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat shall exercise operational independence under the authority of the Secretary-General relating to the performance of its internal oversight functions, in accordance with the relevant resolutions;

5. *Encourages* United Nations internal and external oversight bodies to further enhance the level of cooperation with one another, such as through joint work-planning sessions, without prejudice to the independence of each;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services;[1]

7. *Notes with concern* the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the report, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to call upon programme managers to ensure their full implementation;

8. *Notes* the role of the Management Committee in monitoring closely the implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies, and stresses the importance of follow-up with programme managers to ensure the full implementation of those recommendations in a prompt and timely manner;

---

[1] A/67/297 (Part I) and Add.1.
[2] A/67/140.
[3] A/67/140/Add.1.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to implement outstanding and recurring recommendations of the Office dealing with issues that are systemic in nature;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant resolutions pertaining to the work of the Office are brought to the attention of the relevant managers;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant resolutions, including those of a cross-cutting nature, are brought to the attention of relevant managers and that the Office also takes those resolutions into account in the conduct of its activities;

12. *Encourages* the Office, in future annual reports, to further enhance its analysis of general trends and strategic challenges regarding internal oversight in the United Nations and to include an update of all critical recommendations, taking into account the risk category, the target date for implementation and the office to be held accountable for such implementation;

13. *Also encourages* the Office to continue its efforts aimed at enhancing its audit, investigation, inspection and evaluation functions;

14. *Notes* the external quality reviews conducted and ongoing in the different divisions of the Office, and looks forward to receiving updates of those reviews in the context of future annual reports;

15. *Recalls* paragraph 10 of its resolution 66/236, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he entrust the Office with comprehensively defining and compiling key oversight terms related to the work of the Office in close consultation with relevant departments and offices, including the Department of Management and the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, bearing in mind existing definitions used by the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit and taking into account the views of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;[2]

17. *Reaffirms* that the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit shall continue to be provided with copies of all reports produced by the Office, requests that those reports be made available within one month of their finalization, and emphasizes the need for comments by the Board and the Unit, as appropriate;

18. *Welcomes* the efforts made in addressing vacancy rates in the Office, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to make every effort to fill the remaining vacant posts, particularly in the Investigations Division and in the field, in accordance with the relevant provisions governing recruitment in the United Nations;

II
Activities of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee

Recalling its resolutions 61/275 of 29 June 2007 and 64/263 and section II of its resolution 66/236,

Having considered the annual report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on its activities for the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012.[4]

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee;

2. *Reaffirms* the terms of reference of the Committee, as contained in the annex to its resolution 61/275;

3. *Endorses* the observations, comments and recommendations contained in paragraphs 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 30, 34 to 40, 44, 46, 49, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 65 of the annual report of the Committee;[4]

III
Proposal on the dissemination and distribution of audit reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Recalling section I, paragraph 21, of its resolution 66/236 and its decision 66/556 B of 9 April 2012,

Having considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the proposal on the dissemination and distribution of audit reports,[5]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with publishing audit reports on the website of the Office, on an experimental basis, by no later than 1 July 2013, until 31 December 2014;

2. *Requests* the Independent Audit Advisory Committee to review the practice of publication of audit reports, including those on the relationship of the Office with management, the reputation of the Organization and the effectiveness of the new report format, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the main part of its sixty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* that a final decision on the continuation of the experiment shall be made in the context of the review of the mandate of the Office to be conducted at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary to ensure that the credibility of the Organization and its staff are protected.

---

[4] A/67/259 and Corr.1 and 2.

[5] A/66/674.

United Nations A/67/819–S/2013/205

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2013
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of February 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-28078 (E) 080413 120413

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 26 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 February 2013	1345	A number of explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1840	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards the Lebanese Army Ra's al-Naqurah position.
9 February 2013	1050	An Israeli enemy bulldozer erected an earthen berm near the Ruwaysat al-Alam position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1345	As men at the Lebanese Army Ra's al-Naqurah position were cleaning pillboxes and trenches, an Israeli enemy patrol approached and its members directed curses and obscene language towards the personnel of the aforementioned position.
14 February 2013	1120 1800	Explosions, intermittent firing from light and medium weapons and the movement of vehicles were heard in the occupied Shab'a Farms, while helicopters circled overhead.
17 February 2013	2315	An Israeli enemy Defender 4x4 vehicle fitted with a pole on which a camera was mounted appeared opposite Tallat Wazzani and photographed Lebanese territory. It left at 0845 hours on 18 February 2013.
18 February 2013	1110	Two Merkava tanks and a D9 bulldozer were moved from the Israeli enemy Ruwaysat al-Alam position on the unpaved road alongside the withdrawal line and positioned close to the OP3 position of the Indian unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).
19 February 2013	1300	Three Israeli enemy tanks were positioned behind the earthen berms and on the unpaved road alongside the withdrawal line opposite the UNIFIL Indian unit OP3 position in Saddanah. A number of enemy personnel got of out them and took up combat positions both in the tanks and around the berms. The tanks directed their heavy and medium weapons (cannons and 12.7 mm machine guns) towards members of a patrol from the aforementioned unit.
26 February 2013	1010	Three Israeli enemy Hummer vehicles and a Merkava tank appeared opposite Wazzani and 10 men with police dogs crossed the technical fence and placed some 10 stakes 20 metres away from the bank of the Wazzani river. The cannon of the tank was directed towards Lebanese territory. They left at 1330 hours.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 February 2013	0205	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0435 hours over Naqurah.
	0800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1015 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1400	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 February 2013	0210	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0400 hours over Naqurah.
	0810	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1010 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1420	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2005	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2205 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
3 February 2013	0810	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1015 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1550 hours over the sea off Alma al-Sha'b.
	1110	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1657	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the sea west of Shikka and then over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1955 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2350 hours over Naqurah.
	2200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving 2350 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
4 February 2013	0540	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over all regions of the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and is suburbs, the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Naqurah.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and is suburbs before leaving at 1825 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1105 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1155 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1415	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1600 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
5 February 2013	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, before leaving at 1320 hours over Rumaysh.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1720 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Rumaysh.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1335 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1610	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 February 2013	0938	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0950 hours.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
7 February 2013	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Rumaysh.
	1510	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the sea off Shikka and Jubayl and then over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1755 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1755	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1940 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, Hirmil, Al-Arz (the Cedars) and the South before leaving at 0135 hours on 8 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2130 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2325 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2315	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0115 hours on 8 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 February 2013	0650	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0850 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and Iqlim al-Kharrub then over Beirut and Jubayl before leaving at 1545 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0855	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek then over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1940 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1005 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over Shikka and Tripoli then over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It headed north before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea off Tripoli towards Turkey.
	1815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek then over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 February 2013	0505	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
10 February 2013	1045	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Naqurah.
11 February 2013	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over the South before leaving at 1100 hours over Rumaysh.
12 February 2013	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1035 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1220	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1345 hours over Naqurah.
	1350	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1525 hours over Rumaysh.
	1540	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1720 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1945 hours over Naqurah.
	1650	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2005 hours over Rumaysh.
	2025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2105 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 February 2013	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0645 hours on 14 February over Rumaysh.
	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 1345 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over Rumaysh.
	1520	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 February 2013	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1300 hours over Rumaysh.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Rashayya and Hasbayya before leaving at 2125 hours over Rumaysh.
	2010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0720 hours on 15 February over Naqurah.
15 February 2013	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1215 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Aytarun.
16 February 2013	0855	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over Yarun.
17 February 2013	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0630 hours on 18 February over Rumaysh.
18 February 2013	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 February 2013	0110	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0315 hours over Naqurah.
	1000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0305 hours on 20 February over Kafr Killa.
	2210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0545 hours on 20 February over Aytarun.
20 February 2013	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1225 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over the sea off Tripoli towards Turkey.
	1245	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1315 hours over Naqurah.
	1330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.
	1435	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2330 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0120 hours on 21 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
21 February 2013	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2030 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0945	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1645	Two Israeli enemy helicopters violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms and leaving at 1800 hours into occupied territory.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1400 hours on 22 February over Kafr Killa.
22 February 2013	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1720	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1845 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1750	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1945 hours over Naqurah.
	1915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2120 hours over Naqurah.
	2040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0800 hours on 23 February over Rumaysh.
23 February 2013	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Rashayya and Hasbayya before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Naqurah.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1545 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1605	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1740 hours over Rumaysh.
	1800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1930 hours over Rumaysh.
	1930	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2310 hours over Rumaysh.
	2310	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0230 hours on 24 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2355	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1520 hours on 24 February over Rumaysh.
24 February 2013	0230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0455 hours over Rumaysh.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1305 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1735 hours over Naqurah.
25 February 2013	0625	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0720 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Naqurah.
	1345	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1630 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1325 hours on 26 February over Kafr Killa.
26 February 2013	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1550 hours over Naqurah.
	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Rashayya and Hasbayya before leaving at 0330 hours on 27 February over Naqurah.
	1310	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1550 hours over Naqurah.
	1625	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling the South before leaving at 1645 hours.
27 February 2013	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Rashayya, Hasbayya, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1555 hours over Naqurah.
	1010	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1010	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Naqurah.
	1435	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
28 February 2013	0240	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0455 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1805 hours over Naqurah.
	1415	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1640 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Ba'abda and Aliyah before leaving at 0345 hours on 1 March over Alma al-Sha'b.